2). B).
The triangle you’ve constructed is equilateral because $PR$ and $RQ$ are radius of the two identical circles and hence they are equal. Moreover, $PQ$ is also equal to the radius of these circles. Hence I have a triangle whose 3 sides are equal — an equilateral triangle.

4). B).
The construction of a triangle requires that the length of any 2 sides combined must be longer than the 3rd side.
The figure is impossible to construct because the side $PQ$ is longer than the combined length of $RQ$ and $PR$.

6). C). Consult the following diagram below. The line $OP$ is a radius of the circle, so is the line $OA$. Therefore, the length of $AB$ is equal to the length of $PQ$ ($AOB$ and $POQ$ are two isosceles triangles with the same side lengths and have $\angle O = 90^\circ$, hence they are congruent triangles, so their respective bases must also equal, i.e. $AB = PQ$). I may rotate the inside square $ABCD$ $45^\circ$ (either direction) to have my new vertices of the square sit on the points $PQRS$. The lines $PR$ and $QS$ divides the large square $EFGH$ exactly into four pieces while my rotated square $ABCD$ takes up exactly the inside triangle of each piece — half. Hence square $EFGH$ has twice the area as square $ABCD$. 